

ATHLETICS BEAT GIANTS FOR WORLD TITLE

U. S. BEGINS SUIT TO SMASH THE STEEL TRUST

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Friday; cooler.

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1911.

22 PAGES

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SUIT TO KILL STEEL TRUST BEGUN BY THE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE SHERMAN LAW

Bill to Dissolve Great Corporation Filed To-Day in United States Court in Trenton.

DICKINSON ORDERS IT.

Suit Follows Decision of Trust Directors to Give Up Ore Land Lease.

(Special to The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—After months of speculation and the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, both by the Commissioner of Corporations and a special committee named by the House of Representatives, suit was today filed at Trenton, N. J., for the dissolution of the Steel Trust.

The suit was filed by direction of Attorney General Wickes, under the provisions of the Sherman law, and calls for the dissolving of the trust into the original parts from which it was formed in 1901. In its general aspect the suit follows the line of attack used in the cases against the Standard Oil Trust and the American Tobacco Trust, and is made to conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in both of the former trust fights.

The petition for the dissolution of the biggest of American trusts was prepared under the direction of Jacob M. Dickinson, formerly general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad and later Secretary of War in the Taft Cabinet. He has been retained by the government, as special counsel to handle the fight on the great J. Pierpont Morgan financial creation.

DIRECTORS HAD DECIDED TO GIVE UP ORE LANDS HERE.

The action of the government closely followed upon the heels of a session of the Steel Corporation's directors in New York to-day at which they decided to give up their lease on the Great Northern ore beds and make an open rate on ore shipments in order to meet the chief objections made by the government in its report on the trust.

In the official report by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, to President Taft, he called attention to the fact that the chief monopolistic features of the Steel Trust's being were to be found in its control of the ore beds and the transportation of ore.

The United States Steel Corporation is the greatest of American aggregations of capital. It has outstanding \$200,000,000 of common stock, \$300,000,000 of preferred stock and a general bond debt of \$200,000,000.

It employs 218,425 men at an annual wage payment of \$174,000,000. The annual volume of business for 1910, was \$700,000,000.

Its manufacturing plants control an enormous territory. The Carnegie Steel Company, chief among the subsidiary concerns, has twenty-eight plants. The American Steel and Wire Company has thirty-four plants. The Illinois Steel Company operates five plants. The Indiana Steel Company has one big plant. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company operates thirty-four plants. The United States Steel Corporation, the United Steel Company and the Calumet Steel Company trail along with one or two each. The American Bridge Company has thirty-four plants, the Universal Portland Cement Company four plants, the National Tube Company nine plants, the Shelby Tube Company two plants, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company seven plants. The thirteen chief manufacturing plants, all named as subsidiaries and defendants in the suit, operate a total of 131 separate plants in various portions of the United States.

COMPLAINT NAMES RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION LINES.

The railroad and transportation companies in the attacked group are the Great Northern Range Railroad, the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway, the Erie, Joliet & Eastern Railway, the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway, the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railway, the Birmingham Southern Railway, the Union Railroad and twenty minor roads tapping the coal and iron fields of the nation. The total mileage is 248,100.

The marine equipment consists of one ocean-going steamer, eighty-one lake

HUNTED SLAYER SHOT FIGHTING HIS PURSUERS

Baker, Who Killed One Man and Wounded Two Others, Trapped in Adirondacks.

TROOPS SURROUND HIM.

Militia Called Out When Desperado Fought Off Sheriff and Twenty Deputies.

GLOVERSDALE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The twenty-nine-hour chase through the woods and fields after Charles E. Baker, murderer of Norman Briggs, was brought to an end this afternoon when a party of fifty deputy sheriffs cornered the man and shot him on the Washburn farm two miles north of this city.

The party of deputies was split up into three sections on the mountainside. One party saw Baker coming down a gully carrying his gun. They warned the other party and both closed in on him. Baker started to run out of the trap, turning every few steps, firing as he ran. A party of five deputies advanced upon him in a body and fired as fast as the shells could be ejected from their guns. Two of these took effect and Baker dropped.

At the hospital Baker told the police that he and Briggs got drunk on their trip North and started quarrelling, the murder resulting.

After the ineffectual attempts of the posse to capture Baker last night, and the serious wounding of two of the members by the pursued, Sheriff Vill telephone to this city for reinforcements, and the members of Company G, Second Regiment National Guard, were hastily assembled and rushed to the scene in automobiles.

Owing to the broken condition of the country and the thick woods it was decided to make no attempt at Baker's capture until today.

At dawn the soldiers and deputies began a search of the woods on the north-west side of the road, but no trace of the man was found.

The soldiers then surrounded the woods in which he was thought to be hiding and prepared to starve him out.

Later it was reported that Baker had given the troops the slip, and bloodhounds which had been procured were put on his trail. The dogs soon located the fugitive, and he was shot while trying to escape.

BIG GALE HITS FLORIDA; COAST WARNINGS OUT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Hurricane warnings were ordered by the Weather Bureau at 2:30 P. M. to-day on the Southeast Florida coast from West Palm Beach to Key West and on the west coast northward to Tampa. The tropical storm at 1 P. M. was near or over Northwest Cuba, moving northwest and apparently increasing in intensity.

A dangerous northeast gale prevails to-night over Southern Florida and the southeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico.

MOTHERS IN PANIC AT TWO SCHOOLS; 6,500 PUPILS SAFE

3,800 March by Fire Drill From Harlem Building in Two and a Half Minutes.

NONE OF THEM IN PERIL.

Parents Storm Lower East Side School as Pupils Watch a Blaze From Windows.

Slight fire in the vicinity of two schoolhouses disturbed the studies of 6,500 pupils to-day. In Harlem the fire drill was found necessary in a school of 3,800 pupils.

The children showed no fear, but their mothers out in the school yard and in the streets were in a frenzied panic. It was all twenty-five policemen could do to keep them from mobbing the school.

A blaze across from a school in Gouverneur street did not cause the dismissal of the pupils by the fire drill. The pupils in rooms overlooking the blaze were allowed to go to the windows and see the firemen work.

Nothing more dangerous than the smoke ascending from a pot of blazing tar in the backyard of a tenement house served to start a lively panic around the immense public school building that takes up most of the block bounded by One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth streets and Second and First avenues. The fire drill was used in the school and the 3,800 pupils were marched out in two minutes and a half without the semblance of disorder, but there was no way of handling the hundreds of mothers who swarmed to the vicinity until the police reserves arrived from the East One Hundred and Fourth street station.

Of the 3,800 pupils in the school more than 2,000 are the children of Italians. There are two divisions—the primary, in charge of Miss Emma Gollie, and the grammar, in charge of Miss Cecilia Franke. Each division has about 1,500 pupils.

The day's session had been in progress only a few minutes when a workman, holding tar to the roof of the tenement at No. 155 East One Hundred and Fifth street, upset the pot in which he had been boiling the liquid. The tar caught fire and a dense cloud of smoke poured into the great courtyard of the school, which runs through the block from north to south.

ALL THE PUPILS CALM AS THEY MARCH OUT.
The smoke was so thick and so black that the situation was really alarming. The two principals sounded the gongs for the fire drill and the seventy teachers proceeded to march their classes through the halls and down the stairways to the entrances. Although the children had seen the smoke they were calm and cheerful. Able aid was given the teachers by a class of sixty girls who are to graduate in February. They acted as helpers in controlling the children and their knowledge of Italian was of great service. A few of the young children knew any English.

While the teachers and the little ones were handling the situation satisfactorily there was pandemonium outside. At the first sign of smoke women began to run toward the schoolhouses. Their excitement was pardonable, for from One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth streets it really did appear as though there was a big fire in the school.

The courtyard of the school is shut off from the street by a high iron fence. As soon as the fire drill was sounded the janitor, William H. Young, and his assistant, John Cardopoli, rushed to close the gates. They knew that the fire was not in the school building and that the influx of mothers would soon be a serious matter.

TWO THOUSAND MOTHERS SHUT OUT BY JANITOR.
They were too late to keep out a couple of hundred women who were yelling as loudly as they could, calling out the names of their little bambinos in the schoolhouse. The janitor could

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POISONED GIRL'S MOTHER TESTIFIES BEFORE GRAND JURY

Sister of Avis Linnell Adds to Accusation Against Pastor.

KNOW VICTIM'S SECRET.

Prosecution Claims Strong Case Is Completed for Trial of Richeson.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent.)
BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Witnesses were examined by the Grand Jury, hearing the charges of poisoning against the Rev. C. V. T. Richeson to-day. Mrs. Linnell, the dead girl's mother, was the first heard. She is reported to have broken down several times while giving her testimony. She was permitted to tell the story of Richeson's courtship of Avis, their engagement and all that she knew of their relations up to the time of the girl's death.

The second witness was Mrs. William McLean, the eldest of the four Linnell girls, wife of the young master machinist of Brockton, whose persistence in his belief that Avis had not committed suicide led to the police activity resulting in Richeson's arrest. Mrs. McLean is supposed to have been even closer in the confidence of Avis and Richeson during their sweethearts days than the mother, and her story is one of the prosecution's strongest cards in attempting to prove a motive for poisoning.

Franklin H. Carter, in whose house Richeson had been living up to the day he took refuge in the Edmonds home, was the third witness. Although he is known to be favorable to the defense his testimony is essential to the prosecution along certain lines to establish the case. He, for instance, was called upon to tell whether or not Richeson ever spoke of killing the Carter dog or whether the dog had been poisoned by the minister.

PROSECUTION CLAIMS IT HAS AMPLE TESTIMONY.
Dismissing all hearsay evidence, that cannot be introduced in the trial, the prosecution claims the following points can be proved by reliable testimony.

1.—A motive. This is established through proof of Richeson's engagement to the Linnell girl, his later engagement to Violet Edmonds and his double dealing with the two women up to the day of the wedding announcements, the day before Avis Linnell's death.

2.—Avis Linnell's physical condition at the time of her death, although it cannot be proved that Richeson knew of her condition until the State has letters in its possession, of which no mention has been made.

3.—The purchase of cyanide of potassium from the Newton druggist by Richeson under a seemingly false statement as to what purpose he intended to make of it.

4.—The fact that he telephoned Avis Linnell the Tuesday before her death and was heard to use the words, "It seems a long time until Saturday."

One of Boston's foremost attorneys and a former member of the bench said to The Evening World reporter to-day: "I have followed this case as closely as possible through newspapers and through personal acquaintance with people on both sides. The State has enough to get an indictment."

FIANCEE TOO ILL TO GO BEFORE GRAND JURY.
Reports that Miss Violet Edmonds, fiancée of the accused clergyman, had responded to a summons to appear before the Grand Jury are untrue. The Edmonds family physician, Dr. H. T. Baldwin, said to-day that he had visited Miss Edmonds at her home and found her so ill that he ordered her to stay indoors.

Ever since his incarceration in the Charles street jail Richeson, according to reports, has had lapses of a strange character, during which he has raved and thrown himself about in his cell until pacified by the keepers and by treatment from the jail physician.

Congressman Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater has been requested to serve as senior counsel for the accused minister, but has declined. A dozen of the most brilliant criminal lawyers in the State have been under consideration, but for one reason or another, chiefly because of pressure of business, have been unable to serve. On Monday Thomas W. Proctor was

(Continued on Second Page.)

ATHLETICS BURY GIANTS 13 TO 2 AND END SERIES

Athletics' Star Pitcher Won Two Games and Ended Series



FEATURES OF THE GAME AT A GLANCE.

Larry Doyle continued his batting streak by plugging the first ball over the temporary right field fence for two bases in the first inning. He then scored the first run of the game from second when Murphy muffed Murray's line-fly.

Devore, Doyle and Snodgrass each struck at Bender's first offering in the opening inning.

Ames struck out both Oldring and Collins as an opener. Collins being fooled three times in succession on curved balls.

Barry was credited with an error for muffing Herzog's hot shot. Herzog then stole second, Barry being spiked in the mix-up at the second base.

Bender started his strike-out stunt by fooling Fletcher.

Murphy got the first hit off Ames in the last half of the second, a single past Doyle.

Barry struck out on a strike, a foul and a strike, winding up the second.

Ames went after Bender's first ball in the third and singled cleanly to left.

Devore tried to steal on Thomas in the third and was easily caught.

Thomas worked Ames for the first "walk" of the game in the last half of the third. He scored from second on Lord's timely double into the crowd in right field, tying the game up early.

Snodgrass, Murphy and Merkle went out in order in the fourth on three pitched balls.

Baker scored cleanly in the fourth, and then Ames and Murray contributed two crazy chunks that let three more runs in, giving the Athletics a four-run lead.

Grandall batted for Ames in the fifth, but Wiltsie relieved Ames in the pitching.

Murray waited on Bender in the sixth and was rewarded with a "walk."

Snodgrass misjudged Murphy's drive in the sixth—result, two bases for Murphy. Barry's fly to Devore allowed Murphy to add another to the Athletics' far lead.

Meyers and Wiltsie both struck out in the seventh.

Up to the seventh the Giants had made only three hits off Bender: Doyle, Ames and Meyers getting them.

In the seventh inning the Giants were swamped with hits, Lord, Oldring, Baker, Murphy, Davis and Barry contributing in turn. As if to swell their total of runs, Marquard went in to pitch and served up a wild pitch, letting in two runs.

The Athletics' total in the "lucky" seventh was seven runs on six hits, a fielder's choice, a wild pitch and an error.

Ames, Wiltsie and Marquard were useless in the bombardment. Faust was the only available pitcher in the eighth and it was getting dark.

Thomas got a belated hit in the seventh, his first of the series.

The box score looked lopsided in the eighth. The Giants had used thirteen players to nine of the Athletics.

World's Champions Bombard Ames, Wiltsie and Marquard in Final Game and McGraw's Men Go to Pieces.

NEW YORKERS OUTCLASSED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Indian Bender Holds National Leaguers to Four Scattering Hits in Winning His Second Game.

THE GAME IN DETAIL.

GIANTS.					ATHLETICS.				
R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.
Devore, lf.	0	0	5	0	Lord, lf.	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	1	1	1	4	Oldring, cf.	1	1	3	0
Snodgrass, cf.	0	0	1	0	Collins, 2b.	1	0	2	4
Murray, rf.	0	0	0	1	Baker, 3b.	2	2	2	0
Merkle, 1b.	0	0	0	0	Murphy, rf.	3	4	1	0
Herzog, 3b.	1	1	0	0	Davis, 1b.	2	1	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	0	0	1	2	Barry, ss.	2	1	2	3
Meyers, c.	0	1	6	1	Thomas, c.	1	1	5	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	0	Bender, p.	0	0	1	4
Ames, p.	0	0	1	1					
Wiltsie, p.	0	0	0	1					
Grandall, p.	0	0	0	0					
Marquard, p.	0	0	0	0					
Totals	2	4	24	9	Totals	13	13	27	13

*Grandall batted for Ames in the fifth.
Umpires—Connolly behind the plate, Brennan on the bases and Klem and Dineen on the foul lines.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

GIANTS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
ATHLETICS	0	0	1	4	0	1	7	0	—13

Base hits—Off Ames, 4; off Wiltsie, 5; off Marquard, 1; off Bender, 4. First base on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Bender, 1. First base on errors, New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Wiltsie, 1; by Marquard, 2. Two-base hits—Doyle, Lord, E. Murphy, Barry. Stolen bases—Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Bender, Lord, Davis, Collins. Sacrifice flies—Barry, Oldring. Wild pitches—Marquard, Bender.

BY BOZEMAN BULGER.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SHIBE PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Athletics became the baseball champions of the world for the second time, this afternoon, by giving the Giants an overwhelming defeat in the last game of the series by a score of 13 to 2. The moment the last men was out in the ninth, Manager McGraw rushed to the Athletic bench, and with a cordial handshake, congratulated Connie Mack on his great victory. This ended the baseball season for 1911, and the thousands who have followed the fortunes of the teams for the last two weeks are heartily glad that it's all over.

In their last desperate stand the Athletics fought stubbornly for a few innings, and got away in the lead. The machine cracked in the fourth inning, when the bad throw by Ames upset the team and the Giants rapidly went to pieces. This one misplay gave the Athletics four runs and the championship was decided then and there. Once the American League champions had the Giants wobbling they drove home punch after punch, and the knockout came in the seventh, when Wiltsie and Marquard were rapped for a total of seven hits and seven runs.

From then on the game was a mere formality. The Giants were hopelessly beaten and took their plight good-naturedly. Six games have been played and of these the Athletics have won four. All their victories were clean and clear cut and there is no question but the best team has won the championship.

No one, not even the managers themselves, knew which one of the men would take upon his shoulders the responsibility of the all important battle. The Giants players were somewhat divided in their opinions. Several of them suggested Marquard, while others held out for Ames. McGraw would not say anything, but it was known that he had a decided leaning toward Wiltsie. Connie Mack declared that he would leave the question to the pitchers themselves, as they were the ones most vitally interested.

The Giants brought with them the Catholic Protective Band from New York, and the music did much to liven up the proceedings. The usual tenseness and dignified atmosphere that usually hovers over a world's series was entirely missing, and the affair looked more like an old fashioned ball game than a diamond classic.

For the amusement of the big crowd, the Athletics and Giant players got together and staged a base running

The total attendance was 35,000, the total receipts \$20,000. National Commis-